The People's Korea

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President Kim Il Sung Appears at Pyongyang Airport; Demagogy Circulated by Seoul Denied

President Kim Il Sung on Nov. 18 appeared in Pyongyang International Airport to meet Mr. Jambyn Batmunkh, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic, reported the official Korean Central News Agency.

His appearance at the airport ended a groundless rumor circulated by the Chon Du Hwan military junta that "President Kim Il Sung has been killed in a shooting."

General Secretary Jambyn Batmunkh was to visit the DPRK for an official goodwill visit upon the invitation of President Kim Il Sung on Nov. 18. The whole world has paid keen attention to Pyongyang.

Now that President Kim Il Sung appeared at the airport, one question remains why the Seoul military junta circulated such a groundless and malicious story, issuing an official announcement.

This is not the first time that Seoul faked up a shocking story. Seoul has produced numerous incidents whenever it faced a severe political crisis.

On the evening of Nov. 17, the day when a spokesman for the south Korean defense ministry made a false announcement, Mr. Pak Chae Ro, a Vice Chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), charged the Chon Du Hwan junta with announcing a groundless report.

He said in a statement that the Chon Du Hwan junta conducted demagogy to escape from a serious political crisis south Korea faces, diverting the people's pent-up dissatisfaction with the present military junta somewhere else.

Chongryun is the overseas citizens' organization of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, representing the will of the 700,000 Korean residents in Japan.

A well-informed Western source in Tokyo told The People's Korea that demagogy is related to the moves within the south Korean military. He said that some officers attempted to stage a coup.

The south Korean authorities put police and the armed forces on alert. Kim Dae Jung was put under house arrest. The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party had planned to hold a Seoul rally to push for direct presidential elections.

For Chon's part, the situation deteriorated to the point where Chon Du Hwan could not help but impose "undeclared martial law."

Indications are that demagogy by the Chon junta is closely related to the unstable political situation within south Korea.

President Kim Il Sung on Nov. 18 shakes hands with General Secretary Jambyn Batmunkh of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party who arrived in Pyongyang by special plane. (KCNA Radiophoto)

N-Free, Peace Zones, Important Way of N-War Prevention: President Kim Il Sung

Rodong Sinmun, the organ of the Workers' Party of Korea carried on Nov. 6 the full text of the answers given by President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 16, 1986, to the questions raised by the Chief Editor of the Egyptian paper El-Messa.

In this answer President Kim Il Sung said, "A nuclear war must be prevented, come what may, and peace must be maintained without fail."

His comment came as an answer to the question on the DPRK's nuclear policy.

Noting that dark clouds of nuclear war are at present heavily hanging over the globe, and are threatening the very existence of mankind, he said, "We assert that the testing, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons should be banned in all parts of the world, that the existing nuclear weapons should be reduced and, further, that all the nuclear weapons should be abolished."

"Today the Korean Peninsula is fraught with the greatest danger of nuclear war," because "The United States has greatly reinforced its aggressive armed forces in south Korea, which is of great strategic importance, and deploys there more than 1,000 nuclear weapons."

He added that Washington plans to introduce new nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction more into south Korea, and to build scores of special nuclear armouries.

"As a result," the DPRK President said, "South Korea has been turned into the most dangerous hotbed of nuclear war in Asia and the largest nuclear advanced base in the Far East."

As an important way of effecting nuclear disarmament and preventing nuclear war, the Korean leader emphasized the need "to create nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world and expand them," while fully supporting initiatives to create nuclear-free, peace zones in Africa, the Middle East, the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific Ocean and many other parts of the world. He also expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of the European socialist countries to create such zones on the Balkan Peninsula and in other parts of Europe.

Referring to the prospect for the Korean people's struggle to reunify the country independently and peacefully, President Kim Il Sung accused the United States of being the main factor for dividing the nation and of obstructing the reunification for 40-odd years in an attempt to create "two Koreas".

"As long as the United States occupies south Korea by force, the south Korean people cannot rid themselves of colonial slavery and the independent and peaceful reunification of our country cannot be achieved," he said and continued, "If our country is to be reunited independently and peacefully, it is necessary, first of all, to end the U.S. domination of south Korea and its interference."

He noted that Washington is deliberately increasing tension in Korea by ignoring the DPRK's peace initiatives including a proposal to establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, an offer to hold the tripartite talks between Pyongyang, Washington and Seoul, and more recently a proposal in June for the three-way military authorities talks.

In view of Washington's policy of maintaining Seoul as its forward military base, and its intention not to give it up, the President admitted, "The reunification of our country is very difficult."

"However," he continued, "We are never pessimistic but are optimistic about the prospect of national reunification."

As a reason for this optimistic prospect, the DPRK leader stressed the people's firm resolve to reunify the country, and said, "They do not want national division – They desire reunification only."

New Economic Plan to Start Next Year

As for the prospect for socialist

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SPA Election Held in DPRK With 100% Voting Rate

The election of deputies to the 8th Supreme People's Assembly, corresponding to the parliament, took place in the DPRK on November 2, increasing the number of seats to 655 from 615 at the last election in 1982.

While the Workers' Party of Korea led by President Kim Il Sung occupied a majority of seats, candidates from both the Korean Social Democratic Party and the Chondoist Chongu Party were among the successful candidates.

President Kim Il Sung was returned from Taean constituency No. 651 in South Pyongan Province and Secretary Kim Jong Il from Ryongsong constituency No. 515 in the capital of Pyongyang.

Among others returned this time were Defence Minister O Jin U, Premier Kang Song San, Vice President Li Jong Ok. Seven high-ranking officials of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, including Chairman Han Duk Su and First Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu, also became deputies.

Choe Dok Sin who was once south Korean "Foreign Minister" and now lives in Pyongyang was elected, too.

According to a communique of the Central Election Committee on the Elections of the 8th Supreme People's Assembly, the rate of voting, which began at 10:00 a.m. across the country, reached 100 percent by noon, except for those on overseas tour.

Korean nationals in Japan who visited the DPRK at the time also participated in the election.

DPRK-US Peace Agreement & N-S Non-aggression Declaration thru 3-Way Talks Key to Reunification

Presidential Answers to Questions by Chief Editor of Egyptian Paper "El-Messa" (Excerpts)

The KCNA carried on Nov. 6 excerpts from the answers of President Kim Il Sung to the questions raised by the chief editor of the Egyptian paper "El-Messa", which was printed in Rodong Sinmun on Oct. 16, 1986.
Follow excerpts from the Presidential answers: (Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

Experience in Building New Society

We have gained a great deal of valuable experience in the struggle to build a new society.

The most important of all this experience is that the establishment of Juche is the decisive guarantee for all victories and successes.

Establishing Juche means acquiring the attitude of masters towards the revolution and construction. In other words, it means maintaining an independent position that we should solve our problems by our own efforts and on our own responsibility by discarding reliance on others and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. It also means adhering to a creative position that we should solve all problems in the revolution and construction to suit the specific situation in our country.

The revolution and construction are undertaken with a country and a nation as a unit. The revolution and construction in different countries and in different socio-historical conditions cannot be guided by one and the same formula. The people of each country must establish Juche and solve all problems in the revolution and construction by their own efforts to suit the specific situation in their country. This is the way to build a new society with success, free from any deviation.

In building a new society we have always made tireless efforts to establish Juche.

We have formulated all our lines and policies independently in accordance with the specific conditions of our country and in the interests of our people and implemented the principle of solving all problems in the revolution and construction by our own efforts and on our own responsibility. Even when adopting foreign experience, we did not swallow it whole, but introduced it creatively in conformity with our historical conditions and national characteristics. In other words, we adopted foreign experience when it was in accord with our specific situation and with the interests of our revolution, and not when it did not suit them.

We have established Juche in all spheres of the revolution and construction and have done all our work in our own way. We carried out the democratic revolution in our own way, accomplished the socialist revolution in our own way, educated and reformed people in our own way, and developed the economy, culture and national defence in our own way.

In establishing Juche, we first endeavoured to equip the working masses with the Juche idea. As a result, our people overcame flunkeyism and dogmatism, acquired a higher sense of national pride and independence and displayed a high spirit of self-reliance.

By establishing Juche in ideology and by thoroughly implementing the revolutionary line of independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-reliance in national defence, we have developed our country into a developed socialist state with complete political sovereignty, a powerful independent national economy, strong defence capability and brilliant national culture.

Another important aspect of our experience is that we have carried through the mass line in the struggle to build a new society.

Ever since we assumed leadership in building a new society, we have paid close attention to carrying out the mass line regarding it as the most important code of conduct to champion the interests of the masses and solve all problems by relying on them.

We have always mixed with the masses, explaining party line and policy to them and enhancing their creative role, and thus carried out our revolutionary tasks. We have also surmounted the difficulties and trials in our revolutionary advance by relying on the strength of the masses. It was the strength of the masses that overcame the severe trials of the three-year-long Fatherland Liberation War, and it was also the strength of the masses that started the *Chollima* movement in the postwar years by overcoming difficult conditions in the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. We have solved all problems by defending the interests of the masses and rousing them. This is precisely the secret of our success in maintaining a high speed and continuous upsurge in the building of a new society.

Our experience shows that if Juche is established in all fields of the revolution and construction and if the mass line is implemented thoroughly, a country, however backward in the past, will be able to build a new society in a short time and achieve lasting national prosperity.

Prospect for Socialist Economic Construction

Our economy which is steadily developing on a solid independent basis has a very bright future.

The sixth congress of our party held in 1980 put forward the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction. These objectives are to produce annually 100,000 million kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, seven million tons of chemical fertilizer, 1,500 million metres of fabrics, five million tons of seafood, and 15 million tons of grain and reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland in the near future.

These objectives are a magnificent blueprint to bring about a new change in our economic development. They are difficult and gigantic tasks.

When the objectives have been attained, our country will rank among the nations leading the world in economic progress, the people's material and cultural standards will rise high, and a decisive advance will be made in the effort for the complete victory of socialism.

We intend to reach the objectives completely in the new long-term plan period which will begin next year. We are provided with a sure guarantee for this. Potential of our independent national economy is immense and our country has abundant mineral resources and inexhaustible scientific and technological resources. We have millions of working people steeled in the practice of building socialism as well as a large army of talented scientists and technicians.

Judging from the fighting spirits of our working people, I am confident that the ten objectives of socialist economic construction will be successfully attained in the new long-term plan period.

Perspective for Territorial Reintegration

At present our people are directly confronted with the United States with the Military Demarcation Line in between.

The United States is the very one that has divided our nation into the north and the south and is obstructing the reunification of our country. Occupying half the territory of our country by force for more than 40 years, it is lording it over there, and is stubbornly hampering our country's reunification in an attempt to create "two Koreas" and keep south Korea as its complete colony and a military base.

As long as the United States occupies south Korea by force, the south Korean people cannot rid themselves of colonial slavery and the independent and peaceful reunification of our country cannot be achieved. If our country is to be reunified independently and peacefully, it is necessary, first of all, to end the U.S. domination of south Korea and its interference.

Since the first days of the country's division we have been making untiring efforts to reunify it independently and peacefully on a democratic basis, free from foreign interference.

At the sixth party congress we proposed to establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in order to reunify the country on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. Recently we have advanced many peaceful proposals including the one on holding tripartite talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States and south Korea.

If a peace agreement is concluded between our Republic and the United States to replace the Armistice Agreement and a non-aggression declaration is adopted between the north and the south through the tripartite talks, the root cause of war will be removed from the Korean Peninsula, and a favorable prerequisite to the country's independent and peaceful reunification will be created.

However, the United States has not yet responded to our proposal, although much more than two years have passed since the proposal was made. It is also ignoring our proposal for talks between the military authorities which was put forward last June, and is deliberately increasing the tension of the Korean Peninsula.

The reunification of our country is very difficult because the United States is holding south Korea as its colony and aggressive military base, and does not want to give it up. However, we are never pessimistic but optimistic about the prospects of national reunification.

Our people are firmly resolved to reunify the country. They do not want national division; they desire reunification only. No matter how hard they try to keep our nation into north and south for ever, the Americans can never check the desire and aspiration of our people to lead a happy life in their reunified country, displaying the talents and courage as a homogeneous nation.

Our people will fight to ease the tension in our country, to remove obstacles to national reunification and to put into effect our reasonable proposal for the reunification of the country as soon as possible through dialogues and negotiations.

We are firmly convinced that the cause of national reunification will be accomplished through the tireless struggle of all the Korean people and under the positive support and encouragement of the progressive people throughout the world.

Need to Prevent Nuclear War

At present dark clouds of nuclear war are heavily hanging over the globe, and this is a menace to the very existence of mankind. If we fail to check the nuclear war moves of the imperialists, mankind will suffer irretrievable misfortunes and calamities. A nuclear war must be prevented, come what may, and peace must be maintained without fail.

With a noble sense of responsibility for the cause of world peace the government of our Republic is stubbornly fighting to thwart the nuclear armament race and nuclear war manoeuvres of the imperialists. We assert that the testing, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons should be banned in all parts of the world, that the existing nuclear weapons should be reduced and, further, that all the nuclear weapons should be abolished.

Today the Korean Peninsula is fraught with greatest danger of nuclear war. The United States has greatly reinforced its aggressive armed forces in south Korea, which is of great strategic importance, and deploys there more than 1,000 nuclear weapons. Unsatisfied with this, it plans to bring there more new nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and to build scores of special nuclear armouries. As a result, south Korea has been turned into the most dangerous hotbed of nuclear war in Asia and the largest nuclear advanced base in the Far East.

In order to remove the danger of nuclear war and ease the tension on the Korean Peninsula, the government of our Republic and the Korean people strongly demand that all nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea be taken away and the testing, production, stockpiling and use of them be totally banned in this part of the world.

To create nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world and expand them is an important way of effecting nuclear disarmament and preventing a nuclear war. Our people are fighting to convert the Northeast Asia including the Korean Peninsula to nuclear-free, peace zones, and are making every effort to create nuclear-free, peace zones and expand them in different parts of the world.

We fully support the struggle of the people to create nuclear-free, peace zones in Africa, the Middle East, the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific Ocean and many other parts of the world and express our firm solidarity with the struggle of the European socialist countries and the people in this region to create nuclear-free, peace zones on the Balkan Peninsula and in many other parts of Europe.

DPRK-Egypt Relations

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Egyptian peoples have a long history. A long time ago our two peoples established friendly and cooperative relations on the basis of the principles of *Chajusong* and non-interference and have supported and cooperated closely with each other in their struggle to oppose the imperialists and their stooges and to build a new society.

Whenever the imperialists and the Zionists provoked an aggressive war in the Middle East, the Korean people stood firmly on the side of justice and gave positive support and encouragement to the struggle of the Egyptian people. During the war in October 1973, our airmen fought shoulder to

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Locks on River Taedong

On the River Taedong, Mirim and Ponghwa locks were built in 1980 and 1983. This year, the Tongam lock and West Sea Barrage were finished in October and June respectively. Meanwhile, the Hadan lock is being constructed at the moment.

These multi-purpose locks are helping to pep up the economy and have brought many secondary economic advantages.

These barrages dam water on the upper reaches of the River Taedong and convert the subsequent water power into hydro-electricity.

The passage of cargo and passenger ships between cities on the upper reaches of the River Taedong and the West Sea has been made possible. The increased depth of the river allows large and small vessels alike to sail freely, with the result that the traffic capacity of Nampo and Songrim ports will double along with several other harbours.

Water transport in the region will be further enhanced by a huge canal which is being built to link the industrial and agricultural districts which stretch from Nampo to Sunchon, Tokchon and Chaeryong. Cement, coal and chemicals produced in the Sunchon area will be capable of being transported to the west coast and rice from the west coast will be able to be carried along the waterway.

According to experts, the locks between Sunchon and Nampo are handling as much traffic as a railway line.

The artificial lakes created by the locks have provided an abundant supply of drinking water and are also supplying the surrounding factories and mills with water for industrial purposes. The irrigation problems of South Pyongan and South Hwanghae provinces, known as the granaries of the DPRK have been completely solved and adjacent paddy and dry fields have also benefited. In addition, 300,000 hectares of tideland are going to be reclaimed on the west coast.

When you consider that 30-60 cubic meters of fresh water are needed to produce one ton of cement and even more to produce one ton of steel then you will understand the tremendous economic advantages that the locks have brought to local industry.

Land transport is also being developed in the area. A railway linking Nampo City with South Hwanghae Province runs across the barrage and forms a loop on the west coast.

In addition, each of the locks has a motorway and a walkway, which is tantamount to building five new bridges over the River Taedong. This will go a long way to solving traffic problems and will make transport and communication much better for the local people.

Another major advantage has been that the Taedong River has been turned into a huge fish farm with over 60 different species of fish including mullet and carp. Fish breeding stations have been set up in order to develop stocks and it is expected that these stations

will be able to put several million fish and millions of fish eggs into the river each year. This will make catches of several thousand tons possible.

As well as providing beautiful lakes which will provide an excellent recreational area for generations to come, Pyongyang City has also been protected from floods during the rainy season.

Hydro-Meteorological Service

The hydro-meteorological service has been reconstructed on modern lines in Pyongyang.

It is equipped with large-size electronic computers, weather radars and atmospherical pollution measuring instruments.

Meteorological satellite receiving apparatuses are now replenished.

The service has institutes of various domains, such as meteorology hydrology and oceanography, and observatories, each covering 500 square kilometres.

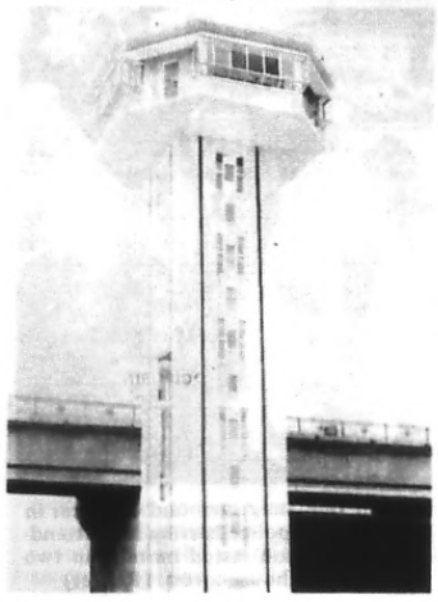
Since its inception (July 10, 1946) the hydro-meteorological service has played an important role in developing the economy of the country and making an effective use of natural environment through Korea's meteorological, hydrological and oceanographical observation and forecast and scientific research.

It has completed a detailed agricultural climatic map of the country and thereby provided a scientific guarantee for carrying into effect the principle of the right crop in right season and right crop in right soil, as required by the Juche methods of farming.

It has also given a scientific exposition of hydrological and oceanographical problems which had been considered difficult in the large-scale barrage construction and tideland reclamation and contributed to the development and exploitation of natural resources of power including water and wind through brisk scientific research.

Today the hydro-meteorological service is conducting scientific and technological exchange with scores of countries in the world and international organisations.

▲ The Tongam lock built on the River Taedong



▶ A telemechanic control tower

EDITORIAL

S. Korea under Coup D'état without a Gunshot

The situation in south Korea is now most strained since Chon Du Hwan seized political power.

Saying in the Nov. 9 editorial of the leading south Korean paper "Chosun Ilbo" that there is talk of a deep-rooted "crisis" among the political circles of south Korea, the paper added, "Rumors are widespread about a reshuffle of political organizations, dissolution of the national assembly and disbandment of political parties."

There are also rumors about garrison law or martial law being imposed as concrete measures. Meanwhile, south Korea's main opposition New Korea Democratic Party held a general meeting of its assemblymen on Nov. 10 and condemned the Chon junta for its strong suppressive measures. The opposition party decided to boycott deliberations in the national assembly and declared a "state of emergency," recognizing the fact that south Korea has been put by the Chon junta in "a state of martial law without martial law."

The south Korean authorities brought brutal suppressive measures against more than 1,500 students from 26 universities on Oct. 31 who were staging a sit-in in Seoul's Konkuk University.

They arrested and prosecuted over 1,200 students on charges of violating the "national security law," branding them as "pro-communist revolutionary elements." Besides, the Chon junta branded 14 workers' bodies and 5 workers' schools as "impure" groups on Nov. 7 and took measures to force "Mintongryon" (United Popular Movement for Democracy and Unification), the largest opposition body, on Nov. 8 and more than 40 opposition organizations across the country on Nov. 10, to disband.

In October, the south Korean authorities fabricated a "wall-paper case" against Seoul National University students and the ruling party submitted a motion in the national assembly calling for the detention of an assemblyman for his argument in the assembly that "south Korea's policy priority should not be anti-communism, but unification."

Moreover, they are oppressing progressive students, democratic figures, and workers at random, by cooking up a "case of university students who are alleged to have attempted to found a Marxist-Leninist party."

Thus, the Chon Du Hwan junta is making desperate efforts to put an end to the struggles for life of the south Korean people who demand a democratization of society and the peaceful reunification of the country, harshly condemning the U.S. and Japan's ruling circles. The junta brands them as "pro-communists working to benefit the enemy."

The Chon junta's indiscriminate rampage is the last-ditch struggle of the fascist group blinded by the desire to cling to power. They are threatening to promulgate martial law as the last resort, if they find it difficult to keep the situation under control even with such harsh measures.

The opposition NKDP also is going to change its attitude gradually to struggle from the opportunistic attitude of making a compromise with the ruling party.

Things take on a new color before a storm of opposing forces: patriotism and betrayal, independence and reaction, democracy and fascism.

Construction of Kumgangsan Power Station Underway

The construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station undertaken by soldiers of the Korean People's Army is under way.

A ground-breaking ceremony of the power station took place on October 21.

It will be the largest power station in the DPRK constructed according to an original method of developing hydraulic resources.

The project involves the building of several gigantic dams and large water pumping stations at different spots. The water of the rivers in Kangwon Province such as the Northern Han River and the Rimjin River will be channelled into reservoirs and their water will be led through a under water channel extending hundreds of *ri* to turn large up-to-date generators.

When the power station is completed there will appear in Kangwon Province lakes storing large quantities of water. The power station will produce more electricity than the Taechon Power Station now under construction, to meet the growing demand for power more statisfactorily.

Although south Korea has said that construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station poses a "threat," the DPRK has made it clear that the south will not be adversely affected. In fact heavy loss of lives and materials caused by insufficient anti-flood measures will be saved.

The November 20 edition of the Far Eastern Economic Review quoted Western diplomats as saying "We are still looking at, but we are not as yet treating it as serious as the (south Korean) ministry of defence is." Other analysis approached the situation with much the same caution, prefering to wait for the results of independent technical assessments, it added.

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shoulder with the Egyptian brothers on the same front.

The Egyptian people have always supported and encouraged our people in their efforts to build a new society and reunify the country independently and peacefully.

The visit to our country by President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak in April 1983 was a turning point in developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Egyptian people onto a new, higher stage.

Since the meeting of the leaders of our two countries, these relations have developed on a broad scale in all fields of politics, the economy and culture.

I can say that the prospect for the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Arab Republic of Egypt are very good.

The government of our Republic and the Korean people will, in future, too, as in the past, make every effort to expand and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Arab Republic of Egypt.

I firmly believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Arab Republic of Egypt will continue to improve in all fields of politics, the economy and culture, through the joint efforts of our two peoples.

Chon Forcibly Dissolves Mintongryon, Imposes "Undeclared Martial Law"

In the wake of the arrest of over 1,500 students by the Chon Du Hwan junta, democratic figures have been unjustifiably arrested and force has been used to dissolve dissident organizations.

On Nov. 12, south Korean police raided the headquarters of the United Masses' Movement for Democracy and Unification (Mintongryon or Mintongnyon), smashing down the door and seizing scores of documents, leaflets, posters and books.

Mintongryon is a federation of various labor and religious organizations led by the Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, a Presbyterian minister and human rights campaigner, who was recently given a three years' prison term by a kangaroo court.

Earlier on Nov. 8, police had served notice to the organization, ordering it to disband voluntarily by Nov. 10.

Meanwhile, south Korean police held the country's most influential dissident, Kim Dae Jung, in his car in Seoul's main square for more than two hours on Nov. 11 to prevent him from joining in a sit-in at the nearby headquarters of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD), and then placed him under house arrest. At the CPD office more than 60 people were continuing their over-night sit-in protest demanding an end to the crackdown on dissidents and democratic organizations.

On Nov. 7, the authorities issued an order to disband 14 labour organizations and on Nov. 10 decided to take harsh measures against 40 democratic organizations.

Li Min U, leader of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), said in a statement that the Chon junta has imposed "undeclared martial law."

The statement issued on Nov. 13 said, "Such brutal steps as oppressing all democratic personages and organizations and branding them as pro-communists or leftists because they are forces hampering the prolonged stay of the dictatorship must stop immediately."

The NKDP head said, "I tell you solemnly that today's situation is one of undeclared martial law."

Hong Sa Duk, spokesman for the NKDP, said in a Nov. 10 statement that "This systematic oppression perpetrated in the name of law is proof that the dictatorial government aims at prolonging itself in a reign of terror."

He listed as instances of this oppression, the dissolution order to 14 labor organizations and Mintongryon, the arrest of Han Kwang Ok, spokesman for the CPD, and some staff members of the Catholic Committee of Justice and Peace and the National Council of Churches.

He said that the present military dictatorial regime is plotting to revive the horrendous suppression of democracy in 1980 through arrests of dissident figures.

Familiar Method

It is a familiar tactic employed by the Chon junta to produce an incident or create an atmosphere for such an incident, and then use it to suppress the democratic movement.

When a rally for constitutional revision took place in Inchon on May 3, the Chon junta sent scores of well-trained youths and plainclothesmen, disguised as students and workers, to provoke the peaceful rally. (Constitutional reform rallies similar to the one aborted in Inchon were held peacefully in Masan and other cities.) Provocative action by them gave the police a good excuse to attack the demonstrators deliberately. The deliberate police action turned the peaceful rally and demonstration into a "riot." South Korean media were ordered to give the event maximum coverage as part of strategy followed by the hardliners to regain their political ground after the Apr. 30 announcement by Chon. After the Inchon riot students went through a prolonged process of soul-searching, feeling they had been manipulated by the Chon junta. They resolved to take more political and less violent action. However, the incident was utilized to arrest the Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, a key figure in south Korea's democratic movement.

The four-day students' sit-in protest at Konkuk University was engineered by authorities, the NKDP claimed on Nov. 12.

According to a report published by Li Ki Taek, a vice president and the chairman of the party's special committee on campus problems, at first students had no plan to seize the buildings. After staging peaceful demonstrations, they tried to leave the campus. But they were compelled to stage a sit-in protest as police blocked the school gate, making an indiscriminate assault upon students. The authorities who had been informed of the students' plan to hold an on-campus rally did not block the school gate on Oct. 28 when students gathered at the campus of Konkuk University. But they sealed off the university compound after the demonstrations despite the fact that the students wanted to leave the university campus.

"Students were compelled to launch a sit-in protest by the continuous blockade of the buildings by the police," said the report.

Armed with crowbars, plainclothesmen attempt to wrench open the door to the head office of Mintongryon on the morning of Nov. 12. The Chon junta forcibly dissolved the democratic organization calling for democracy and reunification. (The Korea Times, Nov. 13, 1986)

The Konkuk campus protest provided the Chon junta with a good opportunity to eliminate what they call "pro-communist elements" and "impure leftist elements." After the incident, the Chon junta arrested students and democratic figures indiscriminately, ordering democratic organizations to be dissolved.

Chon Will Not Compromise on Democratic Reforms

On Apr. 30, Chon Du Hwan agreed to permit revision of the constitution even before he steps down in 1988. Before then he had ordered the detention of NKDP leaders who were trying to collect a million signatures on a petition calling for direct election of the president and threatened to arrest anyone who signed the petition.

His Apr. 30 announcement was interpreted by some Western observers as a "major concession."

"As the Los Angeles Times reported, Chon's about-face was aimed at defusing mounting political unrest. He had no intention of compromising with the opposition concerning constitutional changes including direct presidential elections," said a long-time Korea watcher living in Japan.

"Mr. Kim Dae Jung announced that he would not run for the presidency if the government accepts proposals for constitutional changes based on a direct presidential election system. His decision partly reflected his desire to prevent a future crackdown and political blowup. However, Chon Du Hwan will resort to even harsher measures against the democratic forces," he said.

Chon told some Western journalists that he is ready to reimpose martial law if disorder in the country worsens. **(The Asian Wall Street Journal, Sep. 19-20, 1986)**

The arrest of Yu Sung Hwan, an NKDP assemblyman, illustrates that the Chon junta is prepared to take stern measures against all the opposition and democratic forces.

A Western expert on Korean affairs who has just returned to Tokyo from Seoul said, "So, the current crackdown is not surprising. However, harsh measures will not solve the problems. Suppression will invite more violent action. The south Korean people have waited too long for democracy. This time, they won't allow the dictatorial regime to prolong its rule by violent means."

U.S. Endorses Crackdown

When the south Korean foreign minister, Choi Kwang Su, told Gaston Sigur, U.S. Assistance Secretary for Northeast Asian and Pacific Affairs, about the current crackdown on what he calls "radical leftist-leaning forces," the U.S. official expressed sympathy with Chon's efforts to maintain "law and order."

At the Nov. 7 meeting with the U.S. official, Choi also said that Seoul would continue to deal sternly with "leftist-leaning radicals" to maintain "stability" in the days ahead. (On Nov. 8, DJP chairman Roh Tae U also told Sigur that the ruling camp would use "physical power" against "violent moves disturbing public order.")

Sigur expressed his understanding and agreed that Seoul's efforts to secure political stability were crucial for the security of Korea.

Sigur also commented at a Nov. 8 press conference in Seoul that he is optimistic about the future of the Korean political situation.

The Western expert on Korean affairs commented: "His appraisal of the current situation in south Korea reflects his poor understanding of the complex situation existing in the country. It is a widely held belief that change in south Korea will come as a result of turbulence, not tranquility. Asked about the growing anti-Americanism in south Korea, Sigur said that it is taking place due to some people's misunderstanding of the American position about south Korea. Unless the United States changes its policy or makes a reappraisal of the situation, more violent anti-U.S. actions, that may destabilize not only the dictatorial regime but also the U.S. presence itself, will take place in south Korea in the foreseeable future."

Supporters of top south Korean dissident Kim Dae Jung surround his car in front of the Seoul City Hall on Nov. 11 to protect from police barring him attending a sit-in protest at the CPD office. The confrontation lasted more than two hours before Mr. Kim was taken home and placed under house arrest. (Reuter)

Chongryun Denounces Crackdown

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) issued a statement on Nov. 10, denouncing the south Korean authorities for brutally suppressing the dissident democratic forces after issuing the order of dissolution to the United Masses' Movement for Democracy and Unification (Mintongryon) and 14 labor organizations.

The statement said the moves to dissolve the democratic organizations by force showed that the Chon Du Hwan

(Continued on page 5)

S. Korean People Desire Reunification

There is a growing realization among south Koreans that without unification, democracy cannot exist. A U.S. weekly newspaper said that the issue of national reunification has emerged in recent months as a key factor in south Korean politics.

Introducing a statement issued in June 1986 by a coalition of activist Catholic groups, the Guardian said, "The unification movement must start from the viewpoint of the nationalist liberation movement against foreign powers."

The Guardian story said that the key obstacle to peace is not the north Korean "threat" but U.S. imperialism and its collaborator, the Chon military regime.

Here are excerpts from the story:

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Despite the pervasiveness of anti-communism in South Korea and of public animosity toward North Korea, the issue of national reunification has emerged in recent months as a key factor in South Korean politics.

Increasingly, dissidents opposed to the Chun Doo Hwan dictatorship are openly calling for negotiations aimed at reuniting the North and South, which have been divided since 1945. "Without unification, democracy cannot exist," one South Korean activist told me last June.

Among the factors that have brought this issue to the fore are the plans to hold the 1988 Olympics in Seoul and the growing opposition to South Korea's political and economic dependence on the U.S. In addition, there is widespread concern that the passage of time and the continuing military standoff decrease the prospects of ever achieving unification.

I first realized how deeply the Korean people want their nation to be unified in 1972, when I watched a spontaneous, enthusiastic crowd welcome a motorcade of North Korean visitors to downtown Seoul. The Northerners were delegates to the first direct negotiations between the Republic of Korea (ROK) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) since the end of the Korean war in 1953.

The bright hopes of 1972 faded quickly, as Gen. Park Chung Hee declared martial law, outlawed all unofficial discussion of unification, and built up his armed forces–moves that alienated his own people and sharply raised tensions with the North.

Over the past year, Olympic committees from the North and South have been negotiating over a DPRK request that Seoul and Pyongyang divide the Games between them and form a joint Olympic team. If a compromise is reached–one possibility is for Pyongyang to host cycling, the marathon and part of the closing ceremonies–and both sides enter as one team, the Olympics could present Korea as making progress toward peace and set the stage for more serious steps toward unification.

Conversely, a breakdown of the negotiations and the exclusion of the North from the Games could lead to a tension-filled event that would worsen Korea's image as a divided, strife-torn land, and cause irreparable damage to the cause of national unity. The events of last week's Asian Games in Seoul, which were marked by a fatal bombing at Kimpo Airport, heavy police repression and large-scale U.S. naval maneuvers off the Korean coast, are indications of what could happen in 1988.

A second major factor in the reunification drive is time. More than 40 years have passed since the country was divided in the aftermath of World War II, when, by mutual agreement, the Soviet Union and the U.S. occupied the country, which had been a colony of Japan since 1910. This temporary arrangement broke down as the cold war intensified; the U.S.-supported right-wing leadership in the South violently suppressed the nationalist movement, leading to the formation of two states and a 3-year civil war.

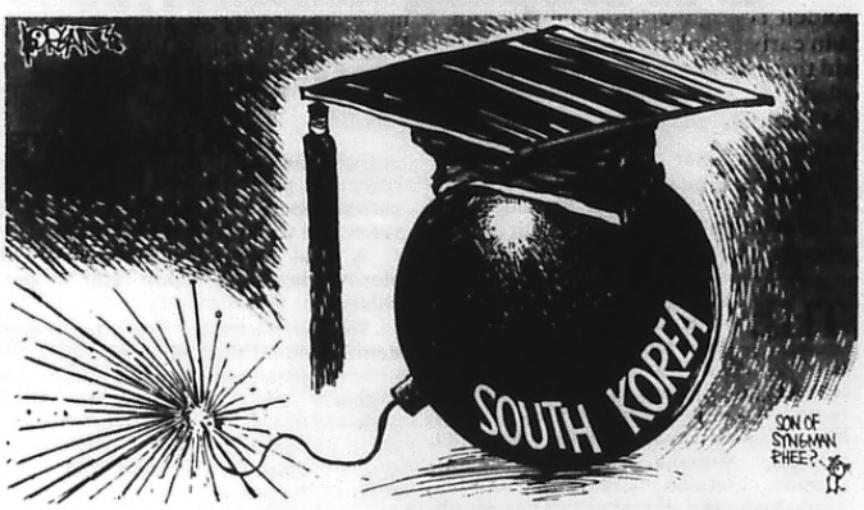
Today, many people with memories of a united Korea and with relatives on the other side of the demilitarized zone are growing old. For millions of North and South Koreans, further delays in detente and unification talks could doom their chance of seeing loved ones before they die.

But the political climate has also changed over the years. Under Chun Doo Hwan, many Koreans believe, the ROK has become even more subordinate to U.S. policies than it was under Park. Dissidents fear that the escalating tension between the U.S. and the Soviet Union in the Pacific, combined with the hundreds of American nuclear weapons stockpiled in Korean bases, could draw Korea into a devastating nuclear conflict.

Another consequence of the division is the distorted southern economy. Since the mid-1960s, the ROK has emphasized the export of manufactured goods through massive infusions of foreign capital, mostly in the form of loans. While rapid economic growth has substantially increased per capita income and made consumer goods widely available, the channeling of resources away from domestic production has ruined basic industries like agriculture, which has been devastated by imports of low-cost grain from the U.S. And labor conditions in the country's factories have become more miserable as companies suppress unions and keep wages as low as possible in order to compete on the world market.

(To be continued)

Students clash with police in a protest against police operation on the Konkuk campus. Desire for the reunification is getting stronger than ever.



[Far Eastern Economic Review, Nov. 13, 1986]

Brief News from S. Korea

69,000 Students Stage Demos. in 3 Months

A total of 69,000 students from 73 schools have participated in 393 demonstrations on and off their campuses during the second semester .this year since Sep. 1, according to a tally by the south Korean education ministry.

Students from 22 schools staged overnight sit-ins on 31 occasions and those from six universities seized the offices of school presidents and deans on nine occasions.

The number of students who have been expelled from universities and colleges across the country in connection with their activities since 1984 totals 321, the ministry reported.

A total of 159 were expelled last year and from January to October of this year, the number of expellees from 24 higher educational institutions nationwide also reached 115.

Meanwhile, a total of 27 secondary school teachers have been punished in connection with the declaration for democratization in education last May, according to the report.

44,142 Involved in 249 Labor Disputes

A total of 44,142 people were involved in 249 labor disputes as of the end of October this year, resulting in the loss of 62,393 man-days, the south Korean labor ministry said on Nov. 7.

So-called "disguised" workers were "responsible" for 38 labor disputes and were backstage "wirepullers" in other cases, according to the report.

In an attempt to organize joint struggles among workers, farmers and students, university-expelled students began to go workplaces in 1980, while concealing their high academic careers, according to the ministry.

Underground labor groups were organized to achieve "liberation of underprivileged workers, build an egalitarian society led by the masses, and establish the three basic labor rights", the report said.

These "outlawed" labor groups are supported by dismissed workers, students and dissident factions element in society, the ministry maintained.

$73.2 Mil. Spent on Riot Police

A total of $73.2 million has been spent on operating the riot police force this year and it accounts for 9.6 percent of the budget earmarked for the police, according to a police report submitted to the south Korean national assembly on Nov. 12.

The expenditure for riot police operation was five times larger than the amount spent for investigation activities this year.

According to the report, a total of 313,204 tear gas bombs worth about $6.8 million were fired by police in the course of dispersing student demonstrations between January and September.

The number of the tear gas bombs used during the past nine months represented a rise of 53 percent compared with 204,481 which were shot by police for the same purpose last year.

The figure for this year will be even higher when those fired since the start of October are taken into account.

The police plans to increase the budget for riot police next year by $11 million to total $84.5 million.

Students Protest Police Atrocity

Some 800 students from four Seoul universities on Nov. 12 held a rally for three hours at Korea University to condemn police brutalities committed in the Konkuk University incident.

The student council chairmen of Seoul National, Korea, Yonsei and Sungshin Women's universities led the rally.

In the rally, the students adopted a statement addressed to the professors and read a declaration on the present political situation.

They decided to hold a pan-national debate to thwart the ruling party's attempt to stay in power continuously, and demanded an immediate release of the students arrested for involvement in the Konkuk University incident.

The police fired tear gas bombs at students gathered in front of the student hall to disperse them.

The students moved to the front of the main building to continue the rally.

A police gas-spraying car and 100 riot policemen charged 100 meters inside the campus, but retreated in 10 minutes.

(Continued from page 4)

group has virtually entered the stage of enforcing a "martial law" in an all-round way.

It noted:

The Central Standing Committee of Chongryun, in the name of the 700,000 Koreans in Japan, denounces with surging indignation the Chon Du Hwan junta for its vicious suppression.

The south Korean authorities are now resorting to sanguinary suppression by all means to save itself at any cost from the slough of destruction and maintain its regime faced with a crisis.

We strongly demand that the Chon Du Hwan junta immediately withdraw its unreasonable order of dissolution issued to the democratic and labor organizations, release at once students and all the democratic figures arrested and detained and step down from power without delay.

Seminar of Non-aligned & Other Developing Countries on Education

—Final Report—

The Seminar of Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries on Eradication of Illiteracy and Expansion of School Enrollement of Children was held from Oct. 22 to 27 at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang.

Attending the seminar were delegates and delegations from: Algeria, Bangradesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, the DPRK, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Canada, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Libya, Mali, Malta, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Syria, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and the UNESCO as an observer.

Participants in the seminar exchanged successes and experiences gained in liquidating the legacy of imperialist colonial education and building a democratic national education, and discussed tasks and practical ways to develop education according to the demand of the times and the desire of the people.

A final report was adopted on the closing day. The report said in particular:

The participants of the seminar deliberated on the following topics.

– Experiences gained in eradicating illiteracy and suggestions for future actions,

– Experiences gained in the expansion of school enrollment and suggestions for future actions,

– Cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries.

– Cooperation with UNESCO and other international organizations.

The seminar noted that literacy is one of the priority tasks to be carried out by the non-aligned and other developing countries with a view to consolidating their national independence and ensuring an accelerated economic and social development.

The seminar recognized that despite the progress achieved in the eradication of illiteracy in recent years, much remains to be done in the non-aligned and other developing countries in order to attain complete eradication of illiteracy by the year 2000.

The seminar emphasized that adult education is indispensable for achieving education for all, and underlined that it should be given top priority in order to facilitate the free access to education of the people at large and secure for the necessary conditions for study.

The seminar insisted on the importance of expanding the enrollment to all school-age children for achieving the goal of universal education and of eradicating illiteracy.

The seminar reiterated the vital importance of reaching 100 per cent enrollment of school-age children in the non-aligned and other developing countries and of fighting against school dropouts.

In this respect the seminar called for the adoption of effective measures for expanding school education and effecting universal primary education.

The seminar underlined that it is absolutely indispensable for the expansion of school enrollment and compulsory education to be supported by free-of-charge tuition, and by social measures.

To this end, the most important measures should be no school fees, free distribution of school materials to pupils from needy families, the awarding of scholarships to boarding pupils whose parents must often move house, the subvention of uncared-for children, etc.

To this effect the seminar recommended that an effective machinery be established to ensure periodic meetings and consultations between the non-aligned and other developing countries on a more regular basis.

The seminar invited the non-aligned and other developing countries to encourage the organization of seminars, study tours, courses, such as in comparative studies, and exchanges of information and documentation in order to share their achievements and experiences in literacy work and school enrollment.

The seminar deemed it necessary for the non-aligned and other developing countries to intensify the exchanges and the contacts between experts and to jointly undertake studies and research aimed at identifying the practical and theoretical problems related to combatting illiteracy and expanding enrollment so as to achieve universal compulsory education.

The seminar called upon all non-aligned and other developing countries to cooperate actively in providing access to education for children in countries fighting for national liberation, especially Namibia, Palestine and South Africa.

The seminar called upon international educational organizations to pay greater attention to cooperation for literacy and expansion of school enrollment of children in the non-aligned and other developing countries.

The seminar underlined the necessity for the non-aligned and other developing countries to closely cooperate with UNESCO and other international organizations in the field of education and to take an active part in their activities.

The seminar expressed the wish that UNESCO should continue to cooperate even more actively with the non-aligned and other developing countries as regards eradication of illiteracy and expansion of school enrollment, in particular with the peoples of Palestine, Namibia, south Africa and with other peoples fighting for their liberation.

A non-aligned seminar on education was held from Oct. 22 to 27 at the People's Palace, in downtown Pyongyang.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels to the DPRK

(Oct. 16 – No.11)

Oct. 16

* A delegation of the Soviet Union to the 19th Conf. of Chiefs of Hydrometeorological and Meteorological Services of Socialist Countries.
* A delegation of Thai Srinakharinwirot Univ. headed by president Song Sak Srikalasin.
* A delegation of the Liaoning Provincial People's Procuratorate of China headed by chief procurator Hu Qicheng.

Oct. 17

* Tanzanian delegate for the study of the Juche idea headed by Mtoro John Datele, member of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and Morogoro Regional Party secretary.
* A delegation of the Kabul City Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan headed by secretary of the committee Mohammad Farid Lali.
* A Mongolian delegation headed by B. Myagmarzhyav, chief of the General Bureau of the Hydrometeorological Service under the Council of Ministers, to the 19th Conf. of Chiefs of Hydro-meteorological and Meteorological Services of Socialist Countries.
* A delegation of the Beijing Normal University of China headed by first deputy rector Fang Fukang.
* A delegation of the All Telecommunication Workers' Union of Japan headed by vice chairman Noda Toyojiro.

Oct. 19

* A delegation of the Japan Society for the Study of Kimilsungism.

Oct. 20

* A party workers delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Li Yan, deputy secretary of the Headquarters Party Committee and secretary of the commission for discipline inspection of the Central Committee of the CPC.
* A Soviet transport delegation headed by Gennadi Korenko, vice minister of transport, to a meeting of the Transport Sub-Committee of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of Korea and the Soviet Union.
* A delegation of the Hungarian paper Magyar Hirlap headed by the deputy editor-in-chief Szacsi Jozsef.
* A delegation of British Labour members of parliament headed by Thomal Clarke, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the parliament of the British Labour Party.
* A delegation of the Vaasa Branch of the Finland-Korea Association headed by vice chairman Lasse Ipunen.
* A Heilogjiang, China, provincial friendship delegation headed by Hou Jie, governor of the Heilogjiang Provincial People's Government.

Oct. 21

* A friendship delegation of the Japan-Korea Trade Association headed by Tani Yoichi, member of the House of Representatives of Japan and chairman of the Japan-Korea Trade Association.
* A Sichuan China Song and Dance Troupe headed by Tian Ying, vice chairman of the Sichuan Song and Dance Academy.

Oct. 23

* A delegation of the Film Artists' Association of China led by the vice president Yuan Wenshu.
* P. Perenlei, deputy editor-in-chief of Namin Amidral, the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, to the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the formation of *Kunroja*, the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the WPK.
* A delegation of the Irkutsk regional branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by the chairman Dvornichenko Vladimir.
* An Irkutsk regional economic and trade delegation headed by Kukarin Fyodor, first deputy chairman of the Irkutsk regional Soviet of the USSR.
* A Czechoslovak natural protection delegation headed by Klinda Jozef, deputy director of a department of the ministry of culture of Slovak.

Oct. 24

* An Angolian government economic delegation headed by Evaristo Domingos Kimba, minister of agriculture.
* Yuri Izrael, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Hydrometeorology and for Monitoring Environment and Corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.
* A delegation of the Chinese Guangming Daily headed by the editor-in-chief Du Daozheng.
* The second Chinese friendship visiting group headed by Pei Zianbai, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress of China.
* A Hungarian Budapest dance troupe.
* A delegation of the Osaka prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by chairman Ioka Taiji, chairman of the control committee of the central headquarters of the JSP.
* A delegation of the Movement of Communist Youth of France headed by the secretary general Jacques Perreax, member of the central committee of the French Communist Party.
* An Indian Buddhist delegation headed by R.S. Gavai, chairman of the Babasaheb Ambedakar Smarak Committee of India and vice president of the World Fellowship of Buddhists.

Oct. 25

* A delegation of the Union of Musical Activities of Bulgaria headed by chairman Georgi Robev and a delegation of the Bulgarian Jurists Union headed by vice president Milko Stepanov.

Oct. 26

* A delegation of propaganda workers of the Communist Party of China headed by Tend Tend, deputy head of the propaganda department of the CPC Central Committee.

Oct. 27

* A delegation of the Soviet Jurists Association headed by Mikhail Vishinskik vice minister of justice.
* A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of Bulgaria headed by vice president Dimitr Shopov.
* A delegation of the Council of the Hungarian National Cooperative of Agricultural Production headed by vice chairman Fulop Lasllo, Luigi Cremonini, president of the Italian "Castelvetro Finanziaria" Company, and his party.

Oct. 28

* A delegation of Japanese scholars headed by Nishikawa Jun, Professor of Waseda University.

Oct. 30

* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of Panama University headed by Prof. Jumberto Antonio.

Nov. 3

* A Soviet movie delegation headed by Malkov Valeri, deputy director general of the Soviet "Mosfilm" Studio.
* The Soviet State Don Kazakh Song and Dance Troupe headed by Krokov Vasili.
* A delegation of the Soviet-Korean friendship society headed by Aleksander Biryukov, vice minister of light industry of the USSR and vice chairman of the Central Committee of the society.

Nov. 4

* A delegation of the Tottori Prefectural People's Assembly of Japan for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by member of the House of Representatives from the Japan Socialist Party Nosaka Kogen, director of a department of the Central Headquarters and vice chairman of the Special Committee for Measures on the Korean Affairs of

(Continued on page 7)

Korean Students Get Good Records at Sports and Painting Contests

6th Eastern Japan Short Track Speed-Skating Championships

Kim Chang Hwan, 17, a third-generation Korean youth in Japan, placed third in the all-round games of the 6th Eastern Japan Short Track Championships held on Oct. 25-26 in Nagano, Japan.

Participating in it were approximately 150 men and women including three male skaters representating Japan.

Kim, who had participated in the First Winter Asian Games held this March in Sapporo, Japan went into the finals in all the events he took part in and placed third in the all-round event, getting a bronze of each in the 500-, 1500- and 3,000-meter events. He participated in the championships as a representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On the basis of the results, Kim attended the first elimination meeting of the participants in the 10th All Japan Invitational Short Track Championships which also serves as the 1987 International Short Track Championships.

Kim Chang Hwan, third prize winner at the 6th Eastern Japan Short Track Championships held in Oct. 25-26 in Japan.

29th Inter-Pref. East Japan Relay Race

Kim Chol On, 22, who ran as anchor of the Tokyo team crossed the finish line to win the 29th Inter-Prefectural East Japan Relay of 879.2 kilometers from Aomori to Tokyo.

In the relay race which was held for 7 days, he marked section prizes in the first section (19.31 km) on the first day (Oct.28)and the 61st section (12.7 km) on the final day (Nov. 3).

Kim Chol On, a Japan-born Korean youth, who graduated from Waseda Univ., one of the most prestigious private universities here, has contributed to the victory of his alma mater in various races such as the Tokyo-Hakone Inter-Collegiate Round Relay Marathon Race, an annual event in early January, and set a record in the 5th section of the race in 1985, a section known as its "steepest mountain-climbing area" of the hardest section.

"Kyoto Shimbun Prize" & Special Prizes Awarded to Korean Students

Pak Chong Mi, 9th grader of Shiga Korean Elementary and Junior High School, won the "Kyoto Shimbun Prize", one of the highest prizes at the 8th Sketch Contest "Let's Draw Lake Biwa in Summer and Our Hometown," which was sponsored by Kyoto Simbun Co. in October this year.

Four other Korean students from the school captured special prizes. The contest is held annually for elementary and junior high school students in the prefecture.

(Continued from page 6)

the JSP.

* A delegation of Yanbian University of China headed by its rector Pak Mun Il.

Nov. 6

* A delegation of the Bulgarian Dimitrov Young Communist League headed by Andrei Bundkulov, first secretary of its Central Committee.

Nov. 10

* A delegation of nature protection of Poland headed by Derda Eugeniusz, director of a department of the ministry of environmental protection and natural resources of Poland.

Nov. 11

* A delegation of the National Union of Workers of Mali headed by its secretary general Bakary Karambe.
* A delegation of the Special Committee for Measures on Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Baba Noboru, its vice chairman and JSP member of the House of Representatives.

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries

(Oct. 21 – Nov. 11)

Oct. 21

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth headed by Choe Ryong Hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the league to China.
* A delegation of Pyongyang Sinmun headed by deputy editor-in-chief Kim Hong Il to China.

Oct. 22

* A Korean government trade delegation headed by Song Hui Chol, vice minister of foreign trade to Poland.

Oct. 23

* A Korean agricultural delegation headed by Chon Song Hwan, vice chairman of the agricultural commission to Mongolia.
* A Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe headed by Hyon Sok, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth to Cuba, Peru and Nicaragua.

Oct. 25

* A delegation of the Korean Writers Union headed by vice chairman of the Central Committee Chong Dok Chol to Bulgaria, Hungary and the GDR.
* Delegations of philosophers and lawyers of the Academy of Sciences to the USSR.

Oct. 29

* A DPRK government economic delegation led by Kim Jong U, vice minister of external economic affairs to Hungary.
* A Minju Choson delegation led by deputy editor-in-chief Kang Jong Chol to the GDR and the USSR.
* A delegation of the DPRK Academy of Agricultural Sciences led by vice president Choe Hui Jun to Bulgaria.
* A Pyongyang Municipal Trade Union delegation led by Li Ju Hyon, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea to Hungary.
* A delegation of the WPK headed by Hwang Jang Yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee to Angola and the Congo.
* A delegation of the WPK headed by Li Jong Ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president of the DPRK, to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua.

Oct. 30

* A historian delegation of the DPRK Academy of Social Sciences to China.

Nov. 5

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Ryom Tae Jun, member of the WPK Central Committee and presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland to attend the 4th Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.
* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Chu Hyon Ok, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to attend the 4th Congress of the African Party for Independence of Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde.
* A delegation of the Worker's Party of Korea headed by Pak Song Bom, vice director of a department of the WRK Central Committee for the GDR.
* A North Hamgyong Provincial friendship delegation headed by Yun Yon Hwang, vice chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, for a visit to the Soviet Union.

Nov. 8

* A delegation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee headed by its chairman Kim Yu Sun to attend a meeting of chairmen of physical culture and sports guidance organs of socialist countries to be held in the GDR.
* A Korean government trade delegation headed by Kang Jong Mo, vice minister of foreign trade for China.
* A delegation of Kim Chaek University of Technology headed by its president Kim Gyong Wan for the GDR.

Nov. 11

* A Korean civil aviation friendship delegation headed by Chang Song Gi, for a visit to China.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries

(Oct. 18 – 20)

Oct. 18

* A protocol on the delivery of commodities and payments between the governments of the DPRK and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for 1987 was signed in Prague.

Oct. 20

* A protocol on the delivery of commodities between the governments of the DPRK and the GDR was signed in Pyongyang.
* A protocol of the 19th meeting of the Permanent Sub-Committee for the Scientific and Technological Cooperation of the Inter-Governmental Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the USSR was signed in Pyongyang.
* A protocol of the Third Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Joint Committee of Economy, Science and Technology, Trade and Culture of the DPRK and Socialist Ethiopia was signed in Pyongyang.

Korean Gets Bronze at World Weight-lifting Championships

PYONGYANG Oct. 10 (KCNA) – Korean boy Ryu Sik jerked 112.5 kg to come third in the 52kg category at the World Weight-lifting Championships held in Sofia on Nov. 8.

(Continued from page 1)

economic construction in Korea, President Kim Il Sung declared, "We intend to reach the (ten long-term) objectives completely in the new long-term (third 7-year) plan period which will begin next year," and added that the DPRK is "provided with sure guarantee for this," as it has immense economic potentialities in economy such as abundant mineral resources and inexhaustible scientific and technological resources – millions of working people "steeled in the practice of building socialism as well as a large army of talented scientists and technicians."

He added, "When the objectives have been attained, our country will rank among the nations leading the world in economic progress, the people's material and cultural standard will rise high, and a decisive advance will be made in the effort for the complete victory of socialism."

The ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction put forward at the 1980 Sixth Congress of the WPK are to produce annually 100,000 million kWh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizer, 1,500 million metres of fabrics, 5 million tons of seafood, and 15 million tons of grain and reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland.

Finally, President Kim Il Sung pointed to the prospect for the development of friendly and cooperative relations between Pyongyang and Cairo and said, "The visit to our country by President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak in April 1983 was a turning point in developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Egyptian peoples onto a new, higher stage."

Reflecting on two countries' traditional amity in the past on the basis of the principles of *Chajusong* and non-interference, he noted that during the war of October 1973, the Korean "airmen fought shoulder to shoulder with the Egyptian brothers on the same front" when the imperialists and the Zionists provoked an aggressive war in the Middle East.

"I can say that the prospect for the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Arab Republic of Egypt are very good," he added.

(Continued from page 8)

their markets with unsold goods. The merit, if that is what we may call it, of producing killing devices is that the voters can be compelled to 'buy' all this murderous machinery via taxation.

Well, you know, even weapons paid for via taxation have their limitations. If you don't get rid of some of it from time to time there'll be very little space to sit down. So we must have 'War Games' to reduce stocks and to frighten the imagined enemy into wasting billions of its currency on weapons of self-defence, and where Korea is concerned to prolonging feelings of hostility between the two halves. That's the real situation.

But as has been said above, when an animal of the ferocious nature of U.S. imperialism . . . and their appendages, neurotic as they increasingly become; and funnelling as they do all their rapid neurosis into anti-communism, a spark might well set the stage for a massive configuration of world proportions from which only a handful, if any, of humankind will survive.

Thanks to American imperialism and its struggle to survive We face that grave threat . . . nowhere more clearly than on the Korean Peninsula.

Finally, however the U.S. emerges from a world holocaust, Japan whether it sinks or floats, will exist as nothing more than one vast Hiroshima, a radio active mess. If it hasn't already learned its lesson, like Germany, it will have to be taught again! America too!

The writer is a political analyst based in Tokyo.

U.S. Losing Trust in S. Korea

Here is an article of International Herald Tribune (Nov. 11):

SEOUL – When thousands of South Korean students began demonstrating at Konkuk University here two weeks ago, President Chun Doo Hwan was not the only official whose effigy was hoisted above the crowd and burned at the end of a pole.

So was that of James R. Lilley, a deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asia and the Pacific who was recently named as Washington's new ambassador to Seoul. Mr. Lilley is scheduled to arrive in Seoul this weekend.

In part, the students at Konkuk were protesting Mr. Lilley's career with the Central Intelligence Agency, which spanned several decades and included a long tour as a China watcher in the 1960s and 1970s. Although Mr. Lilley has retired from the agency, his connection with it has been widely noted in the Korea-language press and among intellectuals and political activists.

But it is generally recognized that Washington's problems here go beyond its new envoy's credentials. Outside of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and its supporters, few South Koreans believe U.S. policy is intended to do much more than maintain Mr. Chun in power and help create the conditions under which he can select his own successor.

Supported by some U.S. analysts and liberal members of Congress, local critics of U.S. policy say that Washington's strategic concerns in Northeast Asia have drawn it into an unspoken alliance with Mr. Chun and away from the detached approach it claims to take toward the nation's political evolution.

In the past few months, these critics charge, Washington has missed a key opportunity to articulate its even-handed support for the development of a genuinely democratic system in South Korea.

"The Americans will accept any government as long as it can protect U.S. commercial and security interests," said Kim Jin Hyun, editorial director of Dong-A Ilbo, a leading national newspaper. "And they worry about the opposition's ability to do this."

Outside of the ruling DJP and its supporters, few South Koreans believe U.S. policy is intended to do much more than maintain Mr. Chun in power and help create the conditions under which he can select his own successor.

To one degree or another, U.S. policy in South Korea has been under attack since Mr. Chun took office following a military coup six years ago. Washington has been widely criticized for what is viewed as its tacit support for Mr. Chun in his rise to power.

Over the past year, however, the South Korean opposition has suffered a series of new disappointments, chiefly because of its own changed expectations of the U.S. role in its struggle toward democracy.

Following the collapse in February of the regime of Ferdinand E. Marcos in the Philippines, many Koreans strongly applauded the support quickly extended by Washington to Corazon C. Aquino, who was swept into the presidency by a popular revolt against Mr. Marcos.

Dissident leaders such as Kim Dae Jung encouraged Koreans to believe that President Ronald Reagan would similarly back a "people power" movement against Mr. Chun.

In March and April, Washington was widely credited with pressuring the South Korean leader to adopt a more flexible approach to his adversaries. And on April 30, Mr. Chun agreed to accept the opposition's longstanding demands for direct elections, provided the proposal gained a two-thirds majority in the National Assembly.

The optimism engendered by such developments ended abruptly with the visit to Seoul of Secretary of State George P. Shultz in May. The opposition New Korea Democratic Party was stunned when Mr. Shultz chose not to meet with its leaders, Mr. Kim and Kim Young Sam.

In addition, Mr. Shultz suggested that a constitution providing for direct elections might not be appropriate in south Korea.

Kim Young Sam said at the time: "Frankly, for the benefit of both countries, Mr. Shultz shouldn't have come. Obviously, anti-Americanism will be enhanced."

Then, the outgoing U.S. ambassador, Richard L. Walker, described the nation's legislative elections last year as "free" and "generally fair," an assessment significantly at odds with the opposition's view.

Similarly, the United States appears to have ignored the opposition's assertion that the current system of indirect elections, which Mr. Chun prefers to continue, will allow him effectively to choose his successor.

"In a sense, we've blessed a system that a constitution providing for direct said Selig Harrison, a fellow at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a research center in Washington. "We've established a premise that no objective observer could accept."

For many local political analysts, U.S. policy has been "paralyzed" as one put it recently, since Mr. Shultz's visit. In the view of U.S. policy-makers, it has simply been stable.

Washington has long maintained that its priority with regard to south Korea's internal situation has been to encourage the development of strong political institutions, not personalities. In keeping with this, Mr. Shultz intended to make his stop here a much-needed corrective, a U.S. official indicated. But diplomats from other nations generally viewed it as unnecessarily offensive to Mr. Chun's opponents.

Few observers anticipate any substantial change in U.S. policy with the arrival of Mr. Lilley. "Before that happens," said a Korean political scientist, "there would have to be a reassessment of the opposition party's abilities."

U.S. policy-makers seem convinced that rising anti-Americanism in south Korea, which they view as a problem of image among the strongly nationalistic Koreans, will not subside until the nation resolves its political difficulties.

We Face Grave Danger

By Lawrence Redman
Special to The People's Korea

Those of us who have studied history at all will surely be of the opinion that imperialism since around 1870, onwards has visited upon the world's people a most deadly blight resulting in the deaths, if we are to take Fanon's word for it, of 50 billion people through war colonialism and resulting starvation and disease. Since Fanon is a very well known Algerian intellectual, historian, psychologist and liberation fighter, one feels disposed to accept that figure, especially when we discover how sparsely populated some extremely large countries are. "What has happened to these peoples!" one asks oneself in amazement.

Now let's turn to America, the last of the 'great' imperialism.

In 1945, that is, a mere 41 years ago, the United States was so rich and the other countries so poor that the U.S. was forced to lend them the money the needy countries needed in order to enable them to purchase U.S. goods. Today, the U.S. is the world's biggest debtor. The mind boggles at this thought alone!

Capitalism is supposed to be, according to its practitioners the most excellent of all economic orders. But when we look at the pitiful condition of the U.S. today one cannot help wondering how valid the claim is.

What has happened to all that fabulous wealth that they earned from two world-wars? From entering the economic race in later years and hence with later, more up to date technology than that of the tired, defeated imperialism of the 'Old World'? (Britain and France won but they ended the war virtually bankrupt.)

The true nature of U.S. imperialism showed its face as early as 1945, which after dropping the two atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki proceeded to blackmail the socialist camp. They used the atom bomb threat to keep the USSR out of the peace process in Tokyo. They used atom-bomb blackmail into forcing a division of Indochina and Korea. They have used atom bomb blackmail and military and economic power to destabilize and overthrow elected governments in order to install hideous fascist regimes throughout Latin America, Africa and Asia.

They have spread their capital abroad setting up overseas enterprises that have, with the cheap slave, anti-union, anti-democratic societies driven U.S. enterprises into liquidation and the U.S. into a massive debt.

It is against this background that we should look at the grave threat we face. When an animal of the ferocious nature of U.S. imperialism is cornered it shrinks from nothing to hang on to its existence.

It is in order to survive that it destabilized and brought down the Allende Government, supports the Duarte government, is trying to reduce to ruin the Nicaraguan government, tried 25 times to kill Fidel Castro, tried to assassinate Indira Gandhi, and so forth.

This is the same regime that carries on a series of military manouvres off and on the coast of Korea. It is the same bunch of political maffia that has used its remaining economic clout to force south Korea and Japan to join it in Tripartite Military Alliance Mk II (Mk I being the infamous conglomeration that led to WWII and fifty-million deaths).

But the situation is totally different now from 1939. The world balance of power, economically and militarily has moved away from the imperialist camp, and in favour of the socialist camp. What Hitler failed to do to the USSR, and what U.S. imperialism failed to achieve in Indonesia, it will never succeed in doing to either the USSR or its allies now.

Unplanned as its economy is, the imperialists are facing a growing economic crisis. The imperialists bound together by their lust for wealth at the expense of the poor are locked in a desperate struggle for survival in a shrinking market. Which means they are forced into a dichotomy of interests, a contradiction of diametrically opposing interests which, alone, is sufficient to cause them a national neurosis.

Firstly, they need to reduce expenditure on arms in order to reduce their deficit. Secondly, they are forced to increase expenditure on killing machinery in order to keep their industries alive and to prevent further flooding of

(Continued on page 7, col. 4)

Seoul under "Martial Law"

What is happening in south Korea after the Asian Games, during which the Chon junta had been bent on creating for Seoul an image of political stability, with a political "truce" reached with the opposition party on the constitutional amendment issue – Trumped-up charges of pulling up the DPRK's newspaper on a campus building, the arrest of an opposition legislator who said that south Korea's policy priority should be given to national reunification rather than anti-communism, the largest-scale clampdown in six years on over 1,500 occupiers of university buildings, labeling them as "revolutionary communists." Timed to coincide with these reinforced suppressive measures is Seoul's charge against Pyongyang's plan to construct a peaceful hydroelectric dam, which it claims is of military significance. The question is why Seoul lays special stress on anti-communism now. Are there any more important problems to the south Korean people themselves. One of the answers to this question is clear. As Far Eastern Economic Review (Nov. 13) put it: "Most critics feel the anti-communist crackdown has merely been used to cloud the broader issue of constitutional reform," which has put the ruling party of Gen. Chon at a disadvantage. The picture above shows south Korean police officers pulling down a banner reading, "Oust military dictatorship and establish democratic government" at an office of a dissident group after police raided it, smashing the door of the office in Seoul on November 12. The group, Mintongryon, is one of the anti-"government" bodies which the authorities have ordered to disband. But the afore-mentioned magazine, said, "Most critics feel . . . physical repression can no longer be employed as a weapon of rule." (See related articles on page 4)

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